The parlor-carpet will do for a rug.
Our researced will do for a rug.
Our researced burean is shaken to bits;
New pack up that chins-ware safe and sung"Zis upset! I'm alread shall lose my wits!
We are moving exceedingly cheap indeed.
And with all this "help" and all this care,
If we manage well, we shall only need
The have new furniture EVERT WHERE

And, by the way, as I think of it now,
New carpets and new parlor suites
We shall need-and to finish this moving row—
A subcle rate suit from but to boots!
But Pill half forget the furniture smash.
When I find myself all new and nest.
En a suit nowshit cheap for the Ready cash.
Of the Great Snith Brothers is Fulton-street. SETTE BEOTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothiu Warercoms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

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capation, switten are situated on the most beautiful part of the island, near Central Park; are planted with fruit and shade Trees, and require no studies, and are accessible by Third Ave-nue Railnord or steambout any hour of the day or night.

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be the very best ever made.
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Whalebone, Tortoise Shell, Rome, Hard Wood, Brass Copper,
and all the other metals, and for many purposes is lound superior

to any other substance.

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my Vulcanite will cost more: yet, as the article is very strong, clastic, and tough, only a small quantity is required to impergreat strength.

It is as easily worked as any other substance, and for many hese by ordinary known means. All Mechanics, Manufacturers and investors who desire to use this invaluable contribution t

human wants (and to their pockets) will be instructed in the best mode of working and applying it.

My intention is to supply all trades and uses with the stock in
the rough, at low prices, to bring it into universal use, and give
me a large business in supplying it.

HOMAGE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

New-Yerk, April 23, 1860.

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New-York Daily Tribune. MONDAY, MAY 7, 1860.

Republican National Convention .. CHICAGO, MAY 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. We cannot ask to be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. siness letters for The TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to Horaca GREELET & Co.

The venerable GEORGE GRIFFIN died in our eity yesterday, aged 83. See last page.

We print, this morning, sketches of the Anniversary Sermons delivered last evening, in the various churches in behalf of the New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American Seamen's Friend Society, the New-York Bible Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Union Theological Seminary Society of Inquiry.

The steamship Bohemian, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., and Queenstown the day following, passed Father Point yesterday afternoon. Her intelligence is four days later than our former advices. A false report had been circulated in London to the effect that Heenan had died of ervsipelas. On the 22d ult. he sent a letter to The London Times, in which he states his position, saying that he cannot, for a few pats on the back, relinquish his purpose of obtaining the champion's helt-certainly not after coming so far to win itwithout deserving the name of "Baby" instead of "Boy." His letter to the referee claiming the belt or a resumption of the fight, which letter was refused a place in Bell's Life, was published by The London Times. The frauds of W. G. Pulinger, chief cashier of the Union Bank of London amount to nearly \$1,125,000. Austria, Russia, and Pressin have agreed that the contemplated European Conference on the Swiss question should meet at Paris. It is presumed that this Conference will be composed of Austria, France, England Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Scadinia, Sweden, and Switzerland, to be represented by their Embassadors to France. The voting on the question of annexing Savoy to France had taken place. and was nearly unanimous in the affirmative.

EARL GREY ON BROTHER JONA

Earl Grey has been making a speech on American institutions in the British House of Lords apropos to the proposed Extension of Suffrage in Great Britain by Lord John Russell's Reform Ball now befere Parliament. He is an independent sort of a peer, rather liberal in his antecedents and associations, but votes about as often with one party as with the other. His text is the recent developments of corruption in our Federal politics and administration, as exposed by the recent reports of Congressional Investigating Committees. Having been amazed himself, he proceeded to amaze the House by his exposition of some of the dirty linen that we Yankees have recently laid out to wach-such as the appointment of a Coal Inspector, who not only knows nothing whatever about Coal, and does nothing about it, save to divide the \$15,900 per annum which the Government pays him for his services (!) with two other favorites designated by the President, letting the favored coal-dealers supply just such an article as they chose, give their own weight and charge their swn price, which was only fifly cents per tun more than other men would have gladly filled the Government nkers for, and not expected to be blest with such an accommodating inspector. The beautiful Live Oak dealings of "Live Oak Swift" with the Navy Department-capital business for Swift, but by no means so nice for Uncle Sam-the Navy-Yard manipulations, whereby the Trensury was enermously depleted, not to build or repair Federal ships, but to reëlect John Cochrane, Dan Sickles, Maclay, Florence, &c., to Congress-the sale of Military Reservations and purchase of fort-sites, wherein the Government had uniformly the worst of the bargain, while its agents and their creaies feathered their nests delightfully-all these doings, and more like them, have made a deep impression on Earl Grey, and were received with lively interest by the House of Lords. The facts are, unhappily, beyond dispute; and Earl Granville was quite wrong in urging, as he did urge, that we should take offense at their restatement by Earl Grey. We claim here the right to speak our mind about other nations and their doings, and shall not object to like freedom when exercised by others. On the centrary, we shall all be quite willing to profit by any wisdom Earl Grey has to spare us. Here is a specimen of his speech:

by any wisdom Earl Grey has to spare us. Here is a specimen of his speech:

"Let me rended your lordships that the great men who brought the Revolutionary war with this country to a successful close, established a Federal Constitution, by which they thought they had provided sufficient checks against the dangers of unmaisoned Democracy. At this time the Constitutions of the several States were founded on sinains principles. But almost every check thear reject has been except away, and a system of the altogether unchecked domination of the mere numerical anajority has been established, both in the Federal and the State Goreraments. My lords, I believe if the cotemporaries of Washington had been asked whether they would abandon the system they had cambished for the one that has replaced it, they would have answered unanimously. We will not try so dangerous an experiment. But it has taken place, nevertheless, and how? By a succession of changes at arist spparently inconsiderable in themselves, but all leading by a gradousl, steady, and certain progression to that result which we now see. And how has that change worked for the happiness and webbeding of the United States! In bringing this part of the subject under your attention, I wish to say nothing which can wound the feelings of a people for whom, individually. I entertain the highest respect and admitation; but it would be labe deideavy in me to abstain from describing the evils which now afflict that kindred mation, and which the best and most enrightened of their own clizens are the first to admited that the ablest and more enrightened citizens of the United States, as described by witnesses of the highest authority, native and foreign. In the Arsi place, it is admitted that the ablest and sore engiphened citizens of the United States, as described by witnesses of the highest authority, native and foreign. In the Arsi place, it is admitted that the ablest and sore religiblence distincts of the United States. They are reflectly helpless and powerless, and the

-There is a spice of truth in this, but it is not all true. We do not approve the bullying tone often assumed by our Government in its dealings with foreign powers; but we must remind our censor that France and Russis, both autocratic States, have recently given more offense to Great Britain,

and people, than we have, with all our political illmanners. And, by the way, Russia and Austria, the two most despotic monarchies in Europe, have suffered more by peculation and financial malversation than we have, with all our recent bad luck in that line; so that Austria is now on the verge of bankruptcy, while the Russian service is so scandalously corrupt that the late Emperor once told his Prime Minister that there was just one man in the Government who did not steal-to wit. his Imperial self. And there is Turkey, another unmixed despotism, now on its last legs financially as well as politically, by reason of the rottenness of its administration. The age is venal; everybody wants to be in office; and almost everybody seeks office as an avenue to public plunder. We doubt whether it is any worse in our country than in others; but it ought to be much better every-

But let us take another dose of Grey:

"Lock, too, at the manner in which the proceeding of Congress and of the State Legislatures are carried on, the coarseness and vulgailty, the scenes of actual violence which occur, and the total absence of all attempts to promote the welfare of the action by calighteenel (guidatics, Let me point out to your levidalips instead one remarkable contrast between Congress and the British Parliament. In Parliament, to which so much objection is made, as not being sufficiently popular, public opinion, sided by the efforts of calightend, educated men, has been strong enough to enforce the application of sound political science in our financial and commercial legislation. It has swept away all protection, and has placed our revenue laws on a system which is admitted to be, on the whole, wise and just. But while public opinion has been able to do this in England, contrary to the sinker, and contrary to the supposed interests of this landed aristocracy which is said to possess undue power in Parliament, and to above it for the oppression of the nation. Congress, on the contrary, has maintained the narrowest system of exploided Protection; [hear, hear]; and at this moment the revenue laws of the United States are of such a character that no has who has the slightest pretension to a know ledge of the subject, can doubt that they impose a great and needless burden on the mass of the community for the benefit of a faw. [Hear, hear]."

—Isn't this rather discouraging? For nearly -But let as take another dose of Grey:

-Isn't this rather discouraging? For nearly thirty years, our "National Democracy" has been listening to the counsels and following in the footsteps of Earl Grey and his British Free Trade brethren, framing and passing Tariff after Tariff on purpose to give effect to their theory. In 1846, they had every department of the Government in their hands, and made just such a Tariff as suited them-none of as poor, ignorant, benighted Protectionists having a word to say in the premises. The Free Trade Democracy have been pretty steadily in power ever since, and no change has been made in the Tarifi save by the reduction of duties. And now the Earl tells as that " Congress "has maintained the narrowest system of exploded " Protection," &c., &c .- that the upshot of our Democratic suffrage has been the imposition of "a great and needless burden on the mass of the "commanity for the benefit of a few." That, certainly, is poor encouragement for persevering in this line of policy. If we Protectionists had been in power throughout, and kept up duties to a standard that would have enabled our country to make its own Metals, Waves, and Fabrics almost exclusively. Earl Grey could hardly have said anything worse of us than he has said of the doings of our antagonosts.

On the whole, we conclude that Earl Grey, though he has fastened upon one corner of a truth. does not see the whole truth, and would not be a safe leader in any attempt to correct the flagrant evils which undeniably exist, and against which he inveighs so foreibly.

THE UNEXED STATES AND JAPAN. The report of the death of Mr. Townsend-Harris, United States Minister in Japan, is not credited by his friends in this city. His health, although feeble for many months, has not been considered affected beyond hope of restoration. We have seen a letter, the handwriting of which certainly betrays no sign of weakness, written by Mr. Harris on the 9th of February, and it is believed that no authentic news of later date has been received. Until some more decisive intelligence strives, we shall hope that Mr. Hacris's public career has not so unexpectedly terminated. His death at this time would be a severe and almost irreparable less. To his activity and energy we owe the best of the advantages we now hold in our relations-with Japan. Among the representatives of foreign nations at Yedo, he has always held the first position of influence and authority; and, although the disposition of the Japanese rulers is naturally more Government-all the rest having at some time given reasonable cause for distrust and averagena less efficient minister could never have brought about such fortunate results as those which have followed Mr. Harris's labors.

To appreciate the value of Mr. Marris's diplomatic services, the history of recent attempts to invade the long uninterrupted seclusion of Japan must be understood. Until 1846 no effort was ever made by the United States to open negotiations with that empire. At this time the Japanese were more or less pafriendly to every nation with which they were acquainted. The Portuguese and Spanish had, two handred years before, incurred their just anger by plotting to overthrow the goverament, and had been expelled. The Dutch were permitted to remain, but were held in close and contemptuous surveillance. The English had lost favor through the gross miscenduct of the enptain of one of their men-of-war, who, in 1808, sailing under Dutch colors, entered the harbor of Nagasaki, and there played such pranks that thirteen of the native authorities, unable to survive the mortification of their inability to punish them, simultaneously ripped up their bowels, according to Japanese custum, to preserve their bonor. The Russians, owing to a similar but more grievous offense, were still more obnoxious. Dissatisfied, on the whole, with the habits of their visitors, the Japanese were at first strongly disinclined to listen. to the propositions of the United States, and it was not until 1853 that Commodore Perry succeeded in overcoming their reluctance. The success of his mission gave rise to renewed endeavors on the part of England and Russia, neither of which, however, was able to share his advantages at that time.

Commedore Perry's treaty with Japan secured, among other privileges, the right of residence at Simoda, in Nippon, for a United States consul, and, to fill this office, Mr. Townsend Harris was chosen in 1855. Upon his way to Japan, Mr. Harris negotiated a treaty with the Government of Siam, securing new and important benefits to American commerce. On arriving at Simoda, he immediately set about the work which he has ever since prosecuted with distinguished success. At every step he was confronted by obstacles sufficient to paralyze a less resolute man. The prejudices of two hundred years were not to be set aside in an hour, but, gradually and surely working his way, Mr. Harris passed from one achievement to another, beginning by securing a substantial treaty of commerce, and ending by inducing the delegation to this country of the first political embassy that has ever left Japan. Representatives of other nations in that region have been fortified by the presence of armed forces. Mr. Harris had no such advantage, but, from the first, was quite alone. But this does not appear to have diminished his influence, for, in

esteem which had been shown no foreigner before his time. During an illness at Yeddo, he was attended by the Tycoon's own doctor, and supplied with appetizing delicacies specially prepared for him by the imperial hands of the monarch's spouse. These evidences of consideration prove how completely Mr. Harris had, in his own case, allayed the apprehensions with which foreigners had hitherto been regarded. In his treaty of commerce, which was the first

liberal treaty vouchsafed by Japan, Mr. Harris introduced a clause providing that the Christian religion should be freely affirmed and practiced by all foreigners who should so desire. Up to that time, Christianity had been unconditionally proscribed. All natives who came in contact with foreigners were compelled to utter frequent public renunciations of Christian faith, and even to tran ple upon the cross. The Dutch, upon their regular visits to Nagasaki, were forced to give up their Bibles, and to abstain from all professions of their creed. The cause of this hostility was the ettled conviction, hardly yet eradicated, that Christianity was first introduced into Japan only as a means of conquest, and that, to escape subjugation, its influences must be forever repelled. Mr. Harris afterward struggled to secure the full tolerance of religion among the Japanese themselves, but with less effect. "Although I failed in "this attempt," he says in a letter to Mr. Cass, "the labor will not be lost; the first blow has "been struck, and the success of the measure is " only a question of time, and, in my opinion, the "day is not distant when it will be adopted."

Soon after the signing of the United States treaty. Lord Elgin visited Yeddo, where, with the generous assistance of Mr. Harris, he negotiated an English treaty of similar character. Mr. Harris's courtesy was promptly acknowledged by the English Government, and he presently received an elegant compliment in the form of a spuff-box altogether too radiant with diamonds to be degraded into practical service, from her Majesty of Britain. This box is now in the hands of one of Mr. Harris's friends in New-York. The French Embassader, who accompanied Lord Elgin to Japan, also based his treaty upon that of the United States. The three powers thus stood upon equal terms; but Mr. Harris subsequently gained an additional point by obtaining the promise that the first embassy from that Empire should be deputed to the United States. The Embassy is now at hand; but our gratification at its arrival would be sadly clouded if this nawelcome rumor of the death o the man to whom we owe it should be verified.

LOGICAL CONCLUSIONS.

There is but one thing more uncommon than common sense, and that is a man who, possessing so rare a faculty, has also the boldness to talk in occordance with its dictates. Such unquestionably is Mr. Gaulden, a delegate from Georgia to the late Democratic Convention in Charleston, whose speech before that body we print in another column. Its directuess and boldness are as praiseworthy as its logic is unanswerable, and if his "noble Romans" of the Democratic party, North, had the acumen to discover and the manliness to avow the real issue, as he states it, between themselves and their opponents, the great contest which has so long ngitated the country would be narrowed down to its simplest terms. It is because the real question is kept out of sight, covered up with all manner of schemes, buried under subterfuges, and stifled with lies, that the "irrepressible "conflict" is prolonged, which on a fair field and a direct issue would be forced to a speedy conclu-

Mr. Gaulden holds, with an unquestioning and

profound faith, to the humanity, the wholesomeness, the morality, and the civilizing tendency of the system of Slavery. Believing this, he believes that God approves, and that man should uphold and extend it. The more blacks there are brought in subjection to it the better, nor is there any room to doubt that he would accept the logical sequence, and apply its beneficent operations to men of every hae and every cilmate whom ignorance and poverty bave placed and are keeping in a subordinate and humble position. Starting from hispremises he is unquestionably right in demanding the opening of the African slave-trade from humanitarian and religious motives. If Slavery is a good thing for the partially civilized negro of this country, it is a great deal better and a more necessary thing for the wholly barbarous people of Africa. He denounces on principles and impragnable reasoning the interference of the Federal Government with this great missionary enterprise; and he may well demand not merely as a Southern right, but as a right of humanity, that a prohibition which thus interferes with the spread of the Gospel, and with the growth of civilization, shall be immediately done away with. Nor is he less just in his reflections upon the slave-breeding States of the Union. If there be anything revolting or wrong in a slave-trade with Africa, how much worse is a traffic in the bedies of Christian men and women, bound together, if not in law, at least in affection, by domesticities stronger than books of steel, than in savages on whose uncultivated and wild natures neither Christianity nor civilization has as yet exercised any ameliorating influence? If the trader to the Coast of Guinea is a monster of ernelty, how much more a wretch is the gentleman of Virginia or South Carolina who sells for gold the helpless inmates of his own household! And, on the other hand, considered as a mere question of political economy, with what show of justice can the Federal Government interfere in the one case, and neglect to interfere in the other, when the result is that a large and most enterprising class of our Southern fellow-citizens, are compelled to pay for the implements of labor, indispensable in their method of industry, a sum five or ten times as large as they could be bought for in an open market ? We repeat, if Mr. Gaulden be right as to the essential character of Slavery-and on this point his Democratic brethren generally agree with him-then his conclusions, morally and logically, are unquestionably correct, however much his Democratic brethren may shrink from their stringent application. Of course there is another side to the question, when the opposite view is taken that Slavery is not what Mr. Gaulden affirms it to be. It is to precisely that square issue we are anxious to see his party There is one other point in this remarkable

speech to which we wish to direct attention. We refer to the application which he makes of Mr. Douglas's doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He shows very clearly that there is nothing in that doctrine which is not in harmony with the project of reopening the trade with Africa. On this subject he is quite as lucid, cogent and fearless as on and excited more alarm in the breasts of her rulers 1857, he was received with great honor by the the other kindred topic of his discourse. We

eareful study of all those who would arrive at a remark on Gov. Clark's bogus Know-Nothing clear understanding of the greatest question of American politics.

THE SANTILLAN CASE.

The Santillan case, one of the numerous Californin cases decided at the late session of the Supreme Court of the United States, involves the title to ten thousand acres of land, forming a part of the city plot of San Francisco, and estimated on the tax-list of that city as of the value of some \$15,000,000. This tract originally constituted one of those Missions, established by Spanish monks in various parts of California, for the instruction and civilization of the Indians, and which, under the old Spanish regime, were successfully cultivated by Indian labor, under the direction of the monks in charge. After the Mexican Revolution, these Missions were seized upon as Government property, and were placed under the administration of secular priests.

In 1846, the supreme Government at Mexico authorized their sale at auction. It was not, however, upon a sale by auction that the present claim was based. The allegation was that this mission had been sold at private sale to one Santillan, the secular priest in charge, the consideration being the payment of the outstanding debts of the mission. The first that was heard of this grant was in 1850. In 1852, it was presented to the California Land Commissioners by J. R. Bolton of the firm of Bolton, Bowen & Co., who claimed to have purchased it of Santillan, and who subsequently assigned it to Palmer, Cook & Co., for \$200,000. They converted it into a joint-stock concern, and sold out half the shares to certain parties in Philadelphia for about what the whole cost them. Upon the failure of Palmer, Cook & Co., the rest of the shares passed into the hands of Philadelphians who had advanced money on that security. It appears to have been quite a fancy stock in that city, the shares having been subdivided so as to make the number of thirty thousand, which at the hight of the market sold for four thousand dollars each.

The claimants under this grant appear to have taken actual possession of some six hundred acres of it, but the rest was occupied by squatters, who denied the validity of the Santillau title, and in whase interest that title has been disputed by the United States. The claimants obtained a decision in their favor from the Land Commission, appointed by Congress to investigate these California claims, and that decision was affirmed in the United States District Court for California, but, vastly to the disappointment of the Philadelphia speculators, the Supreme Court, on appeal, have set aside these decisions and refused to confirm the title.

The alleged deed bears date in 1846, but no no tice of it appears in the records of the Land Office for that year. It is true that these records were not very regularly kept, and that some portion of them was lost, but not that portion of them where this grant, if actually made, would have been entered. The Supreme Court were, indeed, satisfied by the evidence that the deed produced and relied upon, though bearing date in 1846, was actually made in 1850, and therefore a mere forgery, since before that time California had passed out of the possession of the Mexicans. Even allowing that the grant was an authentic one, they do not consider that the consideration set forth, which was merely an undertaking to pay the debt of the Mission, constituted a sufficient basis for the deed.

According to the last accounts from Philadelphia, the claimants are about to petition Congress for a rehearing. What the grounds of this petition are, does not appear; but so rich a prize is not likely to be relinquished without the most desperate efforts to retain it. The shares after the decision was made known stood at forty-five dollars.

There is another California case still pending, involving the Almaden Quicksilver Mine, as to which a similar forgery is alleged of the Mexican grant under which it is claimed. And it is worthy notice that Bolton, the grantee of Santillan, a member of the firm of Belton, Brown & Co., who are the claimants of the Almaden mine.

The Boston Courier-apparently regarding the conduct of its own columns and the enlightenment of its own skeleton of a party as of no particular consequence-is hard at work in an attempt to dictate the nominations of the Republican party and the course of THE TRIBUNE. Agreeing heartily with every bitter enemy of the Republican party in the land that Gov. SEWARD and no one else shall be nominated for President at Chicago, it can imagine no other than a discreditable mo tive for the divergence of THE TRIBUNE from the line of policy thus chalked out for us by all our political adversaries. Here is its explanation of

which may tend to illustrate the present course of Terr Turar NE.
In the year 1855, Mr. Greeley was a pretender to the governorhip of New York, upon the brais of a platform, long preached
up by him, and really composed of the most extraordinary contregation of promiseuous issus which was ever contrived to
earth the lamy of the most miscellaneous multitude. He felt a
placid carbinty of the nomination. But—see the power of Mr.
Seward! He said 'no—and, thereupon, through his influence, Myran H. Clark was nominated for Governor, and Henry ya.ond for Lieut was nominated for Governor, and H brayed upon these individuals by The Tank xa can seen forgotton. The little villation was the can be to forgotton.

-Let us increase the slender sum of The Courier's knowledge on the points here presented: 1. This State elected no Governor in 1855. The Courier refers, doubtless, to the election of 1854. 2. Gov. Seward, to the best of our knowledge and belief, took no part whatever in the canvass for the Whig State nominations in that year. And if he ever in any instance, opposed or discouraged the nomination of any person connected with this paper for any office whatever, we neither know

nor susceet the fact. 3. The only person, so far as we are aware, who proposed or urged the nomination of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE for Governor in 1854, happens to be the one who finally supported and effected the nomination of Gov. Clark. While he was apparently intent on his earlier purpose, he wrote us a letter stating in substance that it would be necessary that the candidate for Governor that year should become a member of a Know-Nothing lodge, and suggesting the propriety of our submitting to that ordeal. He was very promptly assured in response that the step he proposed was entirely out of the question. He thereupon, in perfect good faith, transferzed his services to another, who, having fulfilled the indispensable condition, was nominated and elected. And we are not aware that a single delegate was chosen, or any attempt made to elect one, either then or at any other time, in favor of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE for any State office whatever.

4. THE TRIBUNE in good faith supported th nominations of Messrs. Clark and Raymond, and the old enthusiasm of 1856. His conduct since his

Tycoca at Yeddo, and distinguished by marks of commend his principles and his arguments to the ta Editor voted for them. If we ever made any it must have been after his election. And as to the term " little villain," which Lt. Gov. Raymond dug out of one of our private letters to a third person, and published, it must have been written long before the canvass of 1254-at all events, it had no possible reference to that canvass, nor to any of its incidents, and was not published until long after the election.

-When The Conrier shall have digested the liberal addition to its store of political knowledge thus freely contributed, we may, perhaps, enlighten it still further.

It has often been asserted that more than a score

of slavers fit out and leave this port unmolested, every year, and we do not in the least doubt the statement. The law throws so many obstacles in the way of a successful seizure and condemnation that the United States Marshad's understrappers find it rather unprofitable business. The Marshal has frequently assured us that he has expended hundreds of doffars for the hire of steam. tugs to go in pursuit of fugitive slavers, and that failing to convict he is obliged to pecket the expense, as there is no official fund upon which he can draw for reimbursement. And we have more than once heard Deputies, or tipstaffs, declare that they could make more money by allowing slavers to escape, than by seizing them. Such appears to have been theview of two of these deputies, whose case came before the United States Circuit Court on Saturday. One of these men was a nephew of Marshal Rynders himself. Becoming surreptitionsly possessed et a process they hired a steam-tug and pursued the supposed slave brig Storm King, then being towed to sea. Overhauling her in the Narrows, they boarded her, and by the display of pistols and papers so intimidated the captain that he yielded to their demand by premising that \$1,500, the sum named by them, should be paid over the next day in New-York, if the vessel was allowed to proceed. Thereupon the Deputies departed, pretending they had made a mistake, told their steamboat captain to say nothing about it, and subsequently lied to their superior officers, by asserting that they could not find the Storm King. For this they were on Saturday dismissed from service, and, if Judge Smalley does as he threatens, they will be indicted and tried. This case is prebably only one of many which, if known, would explain why slavers sail out of this port with impunity.

The late Legislature of Massachusetts passed on act whereby "any person who shall willfully send " to the publishers of any newspaper, for the pur-" pose of publication, a fraudulent notice of the birth of a child, or of the marriage of any par-" ties, or of the death of any person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exeeeding one hundred dollars."

This is excellent, so far as it goes; but does not go quite far enough. To sead an insulting or irritating anonymous letter, or one calculated to disparage or discredit any person whatever, or any letter signed as if written by any other person than the actual writer, ought likewise to be punished by fine, if not by imprisonment also. There is no baser, more dastardly, more loathsome act, than the writing of an anonymous letter calculated to injure the feelings of the receiver or the reputation of some one else; and we hope to see it everywhere forbidden under severe penalties.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1860. TROOPS AT CAMP PLOYD.

Four companies of infantry, three of cavalry, will remain at Camp Floyd to keep the Mormous in subjection. Notwithstanding the fears of Gov. Cumming, it is believed this torce will be sufficient, Gen. Johnston, who is now at New-Orleans, will shortly arrive here, when the department will have the benefit of his advice in the matter. There will be a force of 3,000 men on the Mexican frontier this Summer, without the aid of volunteers. Recent advices indicate the necessity of greaternumbers on the Overland Mailroute. Indian dearedations are of the most daring character. A. mountain-pass mail station, twenty-five miles from Fort Chadbourge, was attacked; five persons were killed, males belonging to it were driven off, and cattle slaughtered. Capt., Wallace dispatched a force from Chadbourns to take care of the Company's property.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

The Covode Committee, after tracing out the recipients of the Lecompton fund, will attempt to ferret out the authors of the Constitution. It is fully believed that they either occupy seats in the Cabingt or that the plan of its submission was furnished by persons who do. Gov. Walker will be again called upon this subject; also, several other prominent citizens of Kansas, who are now

WORK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses will commence work to-morrow. In the Senate, Mr. Davis's resolutions will be ip, and he will favor the country, and especially the delegates to the forthcoming Conventions at Richmond and Baltimore, with his platform. Mr. Douglas will attempt to smash it, and Senator Wade, of Ohio, may be let in as a peacemaker; in which case he will apply Republican salves to their wounds.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

There are leading delegates to the Chicage Couvention here from nearly all the States to be represented in that Convention. Conferences are numerous among them, but it is idle to speculate much as to results. The friends of Messes. Bates, Chase, Seward, and Cameroa, are all confident, each of these being backed by his ow state. In the event of all these being set aside, parties seem nearly equally divided in their preferences for Messrs, McLean and Wade. Some object to the former for two reasons—that he rejected the namination in 1848 because he was on the bench, which reason is still valid, and because of his being committed to the doctrine of Squatter Sorereignty. Speaking of Slavery in the Territories, he says: It is a domestic relation, over which the Federal Government can exercise no control." Gen-Cass indersed this view as " laying down the proper boundary of Congressional interposition. To Mr. Wade we hear of no objection as a com

promise candidate. Col. Fremont is frequently named with much of